THE BURIAL OF WILLIAM POOLE.

IMMENSE DEMONSTRATION.

UNIQUE MILITARY AND CIVIC PROCESSION.

First Appearance of the K. N.'s in the

Public Streets.

Addresses by Rev. J. B. Wakely and Mr. Helme.

Harrowing Scene at the Cemetery. SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

Our citizens yesterday witnessed one of 'the most extraordinary demonstrations ever made in a Christian country. Public honors on a most magnificent scale were paid to the memory of a pugilist—a man whose past life has in it much to condemn and very little to com-mend. One of the most interesting features of the de-monstration was the appearance for the first time in ut in great numbers, their only mark of distinction being narrow strips of red, white and blue ribben tied with black crape in their button holes. Their appearance created great curiosity; but as no one knew thing about them, and as they were themselves any thing but communicative, very little was elicited with regard to them, their objects, numbers, or why they selected this occasion to make their first appearan public. The weather was everything that could be desired-warm, sunny and pleasant-with very little wind stirring, and every circumstance seemed to favor the ceased in their endeavors to pay fitting ors to their departed associate. This is the first time the "fancy" have ever held a procession exclusively their own, although they have formed no inconsiderable portion of others that have been celebrated; and they can felicitate themselves on the handsome turn out they

They were not, however, all in the process thirty of them were arrested for picking the pockets of the crowd; and in the very house of the deceased, it is reported a gentleman had his purse, containing \$30, abstracted from his pocket, in the hall, while the reli-

gious services were being held in the parlor.

A number of persons arrived from Philadelphia, Boston, and other places, to participate in the proceedings.

Many of them turned out in the procession, and helped to swell the ranks of the O. U. A.

The coup d'ail, of the city, during the progress of the obsequeis, was most magnificent. The splendor of the day—the gally dressed crowd that througed the sidewalks, and filled the roofs and windows of the houses on the route—the solemn music and the rich, though sombre, adoruments of the various associations

though sombre, adornments of the various associations as they filed passed, made the scene one not often witnessed nor soon forgotten. The whole make up of the procession proved that a strong national feeling was at the bottom of the whole proceeding.

This is proved by the great turnout of the native Americans and Know Nothings. Added to this was the feeling that Poole had been most foully mordered—killed by a conspiracy, and that, too, under circumstances that placed his conduct in a favorable light, he evidently being the offended party.

We understand that Mesera. Fowler & Wells desired to obtain a cast of Mr. Poole's head to add to their cabinet, and for that purpose applied to Mrs. Poole for facilities to obtain it. She, however, declined giving the cast, as ahe said her late husband's head would soon garnish the walls of every porter house in the city, and this contingency she desired to avoid.

THE SCENE AT POOLE'S HOUSE.

Long before the time announced, the house of the de-ceased, No. 164 Christopher street, was thronged by a dense crowd, many of whom were the female friends and relatives of Poole. The coffin, uncovered, was placed in the middle of the room, and a passage way formed from the front to the back doors, the crowd passing through to gaze at the features of the deceased. The widow sat at the side of the coffin, weeping bysterically, in a man ner to move even the stern, rough mes, and secure the warm sympathy and copious tears of the females who were present. Tom Hyer stood at the head of the coffin, crying and sobbing like a child. Poole's little boy, his brothers, sisters, and mother-in-law, were also in the room. The deceased was dressed according to his dying request, in a plain suit of black, coat and pants, silk United Order of Americans laid across his body. He was in an excellent state of preservation, only slight indications of decomposition being visible on his forehead.

Poole was a slight built and rather small man; his rular, and by some would even be con-

Undoubtedly his great success as a pugilist depended on his alertness and agility rather than on his persons strength, which was not very great. He never fought a ring fight, but was famous for his success in what ed a "rough and tumble," where the combatants are privileged to take every advantage their agility, strength or endurance gives them. In these affrays Poole never met his equal, his great celerity of ent enabling him to throw his antagonist to the ground, and when once down he could easily keep him

The coffin was of rosewood, and the plate bore the

WILLIAM POOLE. March 8th, 1855,

We understand that the age given above is incorre

Poole being but a little over 31 years of age. THE RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

The Rev. J. B. Wakely, of the Jane street Methodis shurch, commenced the services by reading the 90th

Lord, thou hast been our refuge from one generation

Lord, thou hast been our refuge from one generation to another.

Before the mountains were brought forth, or ever the earth and the world were made, thou art God from everlasting, and world without end.

Thou turnest man to destruction; again thou sayest, Come again, ye children of men.

For a thousand years in thy sight are but as yesterday; seeing that is past as a watch in the night.

As soon as thou scatterest them they are even as a sleep; and fade away suddenlyslike the grass.

In the morning it is green, and growesth up; but in the evening it is out down, dried up, and withered.

For we consume away in thy displeasure, and are afraid at thy wratfiel indignation.

Thou hast set our misdeeds before thee; and our secret sins in the light of thy countenance.

For when thou art angry all our days are gone: we having our years to an end, as it were a tale that is told. The days of our age are threescore years and ten; and though men be so strong that they come to fourscore years, yet is their strength then but labor and sorrow; so soon passeth it away, and we are gone.

But who regardeth the power of ithe wrath? for even thereafter as a man feareth, so is thy displeasure.

So teach us to number our days, that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom.

The Reverend gentleman then proceeded to del ver the

following address:

What means this wonderful gathering ?—this vast throng;—these anxious and serious countenances? Has some awful tragedy been performed? What strange calamity has occurred? In yonder coffin see that maniy form, arrayed in the habiliments of the grave. Sad and painful are the circumstances that have summoned us together. This is a house of mourning Death habeen here, and left and traces of his footsips. The rigid limb, the pallid lip, the silent pulse, the cold and alaminy brow, declare that William Pools swells the list of death's pale realm. He has yielded to the conqueror of conquerors, and friends have called us together to hury their dead. We are about to follow his mangied body to the city of the dead, and deposit it in the grave's cold become, where it will sleep until the resurrection. At any time the death of a human being is an event of interest, but this is one involving a consideration of great magnitude. When a man dies a natural death, by disease, there are thrilling interests that cluster around him—but when he dies by the hand of violence—when he is assessinated—murdered in cold blood—then the interest is increased a thousand fold—becomes intense, thrilling, overwhelming. This is the case here to day. This crowd in the heuse—the vast multitude in the airects—all attest the deep and awful interest felt in regard to the demine of the man whose untimely departure we mourn. The most intense excitement exists: I would not increase its—I would not fan the flame; but would, by the blessing of heaven, give it the right direction, and wisely improve this mournful calamity to the spiritual and etermal weifare of those that hear. I do not wish to say one word that, dying, I should wish to What means this wonderful gathering !- this vast

not wish to say one word that, dying, I should wish to

secall. The work of the assassin is done. The work of the surgeon is done. One hall is extracted from his physicians done, the leading heart. The work of the nurse is done. The work of friends is done. They have done dressing his wounds, wetting his parched lips, smoothing his pillow of agony, bathing his throbbing lengies. The work of the undertaker is shout come he has about upon it agong the position it come he has about upon it agong the position it come he has about upon it agong the position it comey full well I am aware of my responsibility. If I ever had a desire for the windom that is profitable to direct, it is now. If I ever longed for living add, this is the occasion. We come now to speak formed. Mark actory one where praise and consure affect him not. If I should stand over his cold coppes and consurering the world be insensible to it. He was born in the come in the cold of the consumering the world he insensible to it. He was born in the world he insensible to it. He was born in the cold of the co

is signs like her's to mourn his loss. To his prothers and sisters we tender our sincere and heart-felt sympathies What improvement can we make of this sad catas trophe? I trust it will have an influence in checking

ne sighs like her's to mourn his loss. To his brothers and sisters we tender our sincere and heart-felt sympathies. What improvement can we make of this sad catastrophe? I trust it will have an influence in checking sporting gentlemen—puglists—and preventing rowdylem: that we shall get rid of this fearful, withering curse; that his death will give to this a death blow, and that men will cases to cestroy each other. It shows us the evil of keeping open saloons, if they must be kept open at all, this late hour in the night. Why is it necessary? Most of the murders that have taken place in our city for the last year, have occurred in such establishments, and at those late hours. This took place at midight, between 12 and 10 clock on Sabbath morning. We see the danger of being out at a late hour in the night. Home home! is the place of happiness—the place of safety. Had the departed been at home with his beloved wife, and lovely child, his funeral would not have been attended to day, and he would not have been attended to day, and he would not have been arrayed in his grave clothes. The roses would have been upon his cheek; his heart would now have been ebbing and flowing with the blood of life. We see the folly and the danger of national prejudice. We cannot blame any man for loving his country. Breatnes there a man with soul so Gead,

Who to himself hath never said,

Who to himself hath never said,

This is my own, my native land.

A man cannot help being born in this place or that. We wonder not that the Irisaman loves he being shot for it, there are many that have lose out country, there are many criminals. If they are in danger of being shot for it, there are many has he had been the home of his bis birth. If it is a crime to love our country, there are many criminals. If they are in danger of being shot for it, there are many has he had been extracted american air, first trod American soil, it is time to know it, for Heaven only can tell who will be he next victim. They will find that American soil, it is tim

At the conclusion of the address, the Reverend gentleman delivered an impressive prayer, in which he called on Almighty God to protect the widow and the fatherless. Mrs. Poole, during the continuance of the services, had why did they murder him? If he had only died a natu ral death, I would not care, but to be shot like a dog Oh! oh!" It was with the utmost difficulty she cou be calmed sufficiently to allow the services to proceed.

The coffin was then pailed down and borne to the street

was literally blocked up with the dense mass of human beings, and it was with the utmost difficulty that the different orders and societies could file pass the house, of the deceased, that the roots of the neighboring buildings were thickly covered with people, and windows crowded to excess with a curious multitude Several accidents occurred ; one little boy fell from th roof of a house in Christopher street, but was caught by a gentleman, and his fall broken before he reached he parement below. The streets, along the route of the

ssion, were filled to excess, and it was literally imessible to walk over a block, while the Cuneral was filing past. It is estimated that the e could not have been less than 80,000 persons in Bros. (way and Bleecker street to witness the procession. On so for-mer occasion has the streets of our city presented a scene so animated. In the procession itself, there could not have been less than 4.000 persons. The route was through Christopher to Bleecker street, and down Broadway to the South ferry.

The different associations met pursuant to ment in yesterday's HERALD, and marched to the rem dervous in Hudson street. Here they formed, and proeeded in the following order through the route designated, Captain James M. Turner acting as Grand Marshal, assisted by Christian W. Schaffer and William Janeway, as special aids :--

The' lost to sight, To memory dear.

WM. POOLE ASSOCIATION.

Those who knew him can best appreciate his worth and our loss.

oward Engine Company No. 34, C. L. Miller, Forema Live Oak Engine Company No. 44. Monroe Guard. Alert Guard.

Special Aids—Samuel Brevort and Lewis Parker.
Critizens of the Ninth Ward, wearing red, white and blue ribbons, supposed to be Know Nothings, about 500 in number.

Rynders Grenadiers, Major G. B. Hall, Commandant, 200 in number.

Total number.

Timen Division.

Hancock Chapter, O. U. A., No. 14, J. J. Braden, Sachem, 1,000 in number, wearing a searf of red, white and blue, faced with stars and draped in black.

Hearse, drawn by four white horses, with black accontrements, containing the body.

On either side of the hearse were the words—

I DIE A TRUE AMERICANT

The following gentlemen acted as pall bearers:-Thomas Hyer, A. Lane,
Cyrus Shea, Daniel Williams,
Famuel Long, Chas, Falmor,
Wm. Kent, Mr. Henry Wilson had charge of the burial arrange-

THE PROCESSION IN BROOKLYN.

CLOSE OF THE OBSEQUES AT GREEN WOOD CEMETERY.

On the arrival of the procession at the South ferry,
the various associations and benevolent societies which had followed the remains of the deceased from his late residence in Christopher street, formed in lines on both sides of the street, and waited till the hearse and the carriages containing the relatives and friends were placed on board the ferry boat. About half an hour elapsed before they were landed at Brooklyn, where a large force of police were detailed to preserve order. There was also a considerable number of carriages drawn up on Hamilton avenue, and which accompanied the procession to Greenwood. The whole number of vehicle including light wagons, &c , could not have been less than a hundred. The streets in Brooklyn were not so crowded as in New York, probably because it was known that the majority of those who composed the procession would disband after its arrival at the ferry. Still there was a large number of persons out, and the window, and the doors were crowded with spectators.

It was six o'clock before the procession co hour after it arrived at the Cemetery. In crossing the bridge at Gowanus, a carriage was upset, and one of it

bridge at Gowanus, a carriage was upset, and one of it passengers. a member of the Poole Guards, was thrown out and seriously injured. One of his arms was broken and his body was severely bruised.

On the arrival of the hearse in front of the first receiving vault, the relatives and frieeds of the deceased left their carriages and assembled to hear the last funeral services. Captain James M. Turner, Grand Marshal, stated that the friends of Mr. Poole had assigned to Hancock Chapter the duty of performing the final funeral services over his remains, and that he now, as Grand Marshal on the occasion, consigned them to that Association.

The coffin was then taken out of the hearse and placed in a wooden box, after which the chaplain of Hancock Chapter, Mr. Heimes, read the funeral services of the Order of United Americans, as follows:

BROTHORIS AND FRIENDS.—The occasion which convenes us here, is one of deep selemnity; we have come to perform a mournful duty, and pay the last tribute of respect to one beloved—to consign to earth all that was of earth in the person of our late associate and brother. God, whose providence is mysterious, and whose wisdom is infinite, has removed a fellow member from our midst; death has laid his ruthless hand upon the form of him with whom we have so often held fellowship—his life is past, his career on earth is finished, and the grave is

sleep which, to mortal, know no waking. Already may the summons of our own departure be recorded in the book of Heaven; the angel of death may now be on his way to execute his dread commission; he may have already marked us for his victims; but, whether sooner or later, the event will be equally awful, and demands from us the same preparation. Let it, then, be the highest, the holiest, the unceasing concern of each one of us, so to live that when the awful summons shall come, we may be prepared to receive it with humble submission and holy confidence. Let our lives be an example to the living worthy of emulation. May we so live that our memory shall be cherished in the recollection of our associates, and his chry shall testify our virtues to those who may come after us. In the brother whose mortal remains are here before us, and whose body we are now about to commit to the grave, the principles of our Order—principles founded on the ennobling virtues of patriotism, charity and harmony—found ever a ready and a faithful advo-

the assembly soon after dispersed, and returned to their various homes.

Next Thursday the friends of the deceased will hold a meeting, to take into consideration the erection of a monument over his grave, and also to raise a fund, if necessary, for the support of his widow and child.

On the following Sunday a funeral sermon will be preached in the Jane street M. E. Church, by the Nev. Mr. Wakely.

THE FEELING IN BROOKLYN.

Great interest was manifested in Brooklyn yesterday o witness the funeral cortege of the late William Poole It was generally understood that the procession would ross over by the South Ferry, and consequently large rowds of persons of both sexes, and any number of hildren, made their appearance in Atlantic street immediately after noon. By three o'clock that thorough are was thronged with a dense mass of human beings, from the ferry to Court street; and along the latter far as the eye could reach. It is estimated that up wards of 50,000 persons had collected together to wit sess the procession. The police had been ordered out, and, under direction of the Chief, Mr. Folk, marched to the Fouth Ferry, in the following order -

the South Ferry, in the following order—
First district—Captain Smith and Assistant Captain
Brown, with thirty men.
Becomed district—Captain King and Assistant Captain
Bennett, with twenty men.
Third district—Captain Vanderveer and Assistant Captain Stiger, with thirty men.
Fourth district—Captain Call and Assistant Captain
Stowart with thirty men.

wart, with thirty men.
irth district—Captain Guischard and Assistant Capirth district—Captain Dibble and Assistant Captain
with district—Captain Dibble and Assistant Captain
with twenty-sight men.

The loroe, after reaching the ferry, was paged in

parallel files on each side of the street reaching from the sates to the railroad tunnel. The carriage track was by this means kept clear of all obstructions for the free p

this means kett clear of all obstructions for the free passage of vehicles.

After standing here for several hours, information was
received that the procession would cross by the Hamilton ferry, and the police were marched in that direction
down Columbia street. The crowd rushed after, and
kicked up a tremendous dust; large numbers, not being
able to advance with the speed they desired, rsn down
the streets parallel thereto, and soon Hamilton avenue
van filled as censely as Atlantic street had been. The
posice arrived at the Hamilson avenue ferry, and had
just formed in files when the first best load of carriages
landed, with the hearse. Affer the secend boat load had
arrived, the cortege moved towards Greenweed Ceruerry, escorted by the police to the Pensay Bridge. The
carriages returned between 7 and 8 o'closis, and passed
over to New York, everything having passed off in decency and is order. There were no mantfestations of
disorder whatever, netwithstanding the immense mass
of all sorts of people which had assembled to witness the
spectacle.

THE SYMPATHISERS IN WILLIAMSBURG. The untimely end of William Pools, and the excitement attendant thereupon, drew out an immense num ber of citizens yesterday from Williamsburg, who proceeded to New York to witness the procession. 19 was estimated that between five and eight thousand persons crossed the ferries for that purpose. Among them were persons of all classes, including a large number of females, Aldermen, ex Abermen, and ex city officials, of the late city. A squasi of police, from the Fifth and Sixth districts, under Captains Guischard and Dibble, proceeded to the Western district, by direction of the Chief of Police, to join in the escort of the funeral procession to Greenwood.

THE WOUNDED PUGILISTS.

We understand that James Turner, the wounded pugil ist, has been removed from Blackwell's Island, by the ast, has been removed from Blackwell's Island, by the orders of the District Attorney, who feared the hospital at that place was not well enough secured to allow his remaining thers. He is now pronounced out of danger, and it is suppessed his arm will be saved. He was brought to the Tembs yesterday, by the warden of the Fenitentiary, Mr. Keen, who, together with Mr. George Mountjoy, acted as his escort. We understand that Charles Lozier, Poole's brother-inlaw, who was shot en the night of the fearful encounter in Stauwix Hall, is censidered in a dangerous condition, his physicians not expecting he will live.

Our Washington Correspon

WARHINGTON, March 10, 1855. ement of the Abandonment of t Project of Acquiring Cuba—The Imbecility of the Pre-

To-day's Union officially appounces that the adminis on has given up all idea of acquiring Cupa, either by purchase or otherwise. Says the Union of this morn

whilst there was a hope of success by the negotiations pending, he (the President) deemed it most prudent to follow the usual course as to diplomatic secresy. In the present condition of our relations with Spain, the uccessity for such reserve no longer exists; and in obedience to that spirit of our people which demands the utmost publicity in official conduct, and with a full conviction that the public interest would be best promoted in the future prosecution of his policy, by an outspoken and unreserved avowal of his purposes and objects, he submits his past proceedings to the people, and obserfully abides their judgment.

After thus abandoning Cubs. the South Buchanan.

After thus abandoning Cubs, the South, Buchanan Mason, and Soule, the article in the Union (which was evidently revised by General Pierce himself) continues: If the Ostend documents do not furnish conclusive evidence that all the skill, energy, and power of the executive branch of the government have been exerted in the effort to effect the great object in view, we confess our inability to econceive what further proofs could be desired. Whether the result would have been more fortunate if the efforts of the Kecutive had been more effectually seconded and sustained by the action of Congress is a greefe question which we need not undertake to solve. It may be that either the stubbornness or the pride of Spain, or the influence of other foreign governments, rendered the peaceable acquisition of Guba an impracticable and impossible thing from the beginning. We confess, however, that whilst recent events have made this hypothesis plausible, we should be better satisfied of its truth if these events had occurred with a knowledge on the part of Spain that our Congress had responded favorably to the "provisional measures" suggested by the President in March last, and repeated with embassis in August afferwards.

This is a capital way of shirking the responsibility Mason, and Soule, the article in the Union (which was

This is a capital way of shirking the responsibility from his own feeble head to the heads of his Ministers abroad and to Congress. It shows the utter meaunes of General Pierce and his! Cabinet, and the despicable of General Pierce and his! Cabinet, and the despicable manner in which our foreign relations have thus far been managed. The little man in the White House, in one of his optium dreams, when his brains and his fancy were stretched far beyond their natural proportions, had resolved upon bullying Spain, yet in a manner not to incur the risk of war. His object was simply to frighten her, so as to induce her to sell; but if she were not frightened, and refused to sell; then Pierce wanted to have nothing to do with her, and protect his own imbeelifty by, an appeal to our national honor. England and scance were to be equally threatened and bullied, but always in a way not te incur any direct responsibility; for while the tone of the organs and the conversations of the Fresident and his Cabinet were warliks, great care was had not to give any direct offence to either of these governments. The Union of the 25th May, 1854, gave Lord Eigin's professions the lie, and insisted on the premeditated attempt, on the part of England, to "Africanice Coba;" but the President was anxious to be presentially civil to his Lordship, and invited his Lordship to dine with him on the same day on which that black guard article appeared in the official organ.

and in Europe, that the Union might contain a declaration of war, and nobody would believe General Pierce in earnest.

But the attempt to saddle the responsibility for the loss of Caba on Congress is a step surpassing even the usual meanures and stupidity of General Pierce. Pray, why did the President try to shift the responsibility of the Cubas question from his own shoulders to those of Congress? Why did he not send a war message to Congress. Why did he not send a war message to Congress, instead of a mere report of facts, on which Congress was to recommend a particular policy? Congress the proper judge whether our foreign powers decommunion with foreign powers; hence the Executive alone is the proper judge whether our foreign relations require the interposition of arms. The message sent at the time by General Pierce to Congress contained nothing but vague generalities, and shetained carefully from making any specific recommendation. Now that Congress very properly declined to take the initiative in a matter which belongs exclusively to the sphere of the Executive, or refused to place any considerable amount of money at the disposition of a Fresident whose discretion they had all been taught to distrust, Gen. Pierce turns round and impugas their conduct.

Nobody knows where to find Pierce on any subject, foreign or domestic; no one believes in his word, or in his promises, verbal or written; few, I believe, of those who know him politically would believe him on oath. Case, Shields, Dianey, M'Donald, and a host of others, whom he has deceived and belied, any they do not know what to make of him; yet the Union affects to construe the doubt of Congress as to the true meaning and intentions of General Pierce into a want of Brimness as regarde our foreign relations. There are those who are really to assist a gailant feilow, but w

Superior Court.

Rules 5.—Non-enumerated motions will be heard by one of the Justices at the Special Ferm room and the chambers, dairy, at 10 A.M., throughout the year, except on New Year's 10 y, Good Friday, the Fourth of July, the day of the Annual Election, Thankagiving Day, and Christmas. For such motions and for the purpose of making all necessary orders and giving judgments in causes, under chapter first of title eight of the second part of the Code, a Special Term will be held every day during the vacations, at 10 o'clock A.M.
Rule 6.—The Justices designated to hold the General Terms will attend at Chambers daily, during their respective terms, from ten to eleven A.M., to dispose of exports applications, and of non-enumerated motions, in which all the particle are present or represented. All applications for exports orders, and for judgments upon failure to answer, during the General Term, must be made before eleven o'clock, A.M.
Additional Eule—Ordered, That when a cause is placed on the day calendar for trial, the plaintiff may, at the opening of the court each day, take an impuse therein, in any care the Centre will consent to try without the intervention of a jury, though an affidavit of merits may have been filed, unless the defendant shall appear and state that a defence is intended to be made.

Personal Intelligence.

Personal Intelligence.

Al the Metropolitan Hotel-Hon. John B. Macy, Wisconsin Hen. D N Noble, Michigan; Rev J. C. Ducher, N. J.; G. W. Raiten, Panama: E. C. Dera, U. S. N.; Col. 7 Wyschop, U. S. Marshai, Penn. A. G. Samma, Washington; Jac. B. Bradford, Detroit, T. C. Stowart, Ohlo; C. B. Cyrise, Illinois, Kr. Woolson, Cleveland.

J. Fram Charliston in steamship Nashvillo—E. W. Edgerton, J. W. Kennedy, W. Johnson, N. Johnson, Miss. J. B. Weld, C. Rartod, M. Fradensberg, N. Huyter, W. Wilson, G. W. Hasth, J. W. Bradle, E. W. Honn, T. J. Fock, J. B. Taylor, E. B. Taylor, E. Weed, J. Johnson, O. Taylor, T. Chan, F. G. Ballingli, C. H. Budd, Dr. G. Ghin, J. B. Traylor, R. B. Taylor, E. Man, D. C. Grin, J. B. Traylor, R. M. Mark, Dr. G. Ghin, J. B. Traylor, R. M. Malla, E. Mills, Mrs. O'Conner, H. E. Sutton, M. G. G. M. 1997-1578.

Oramatic and Musical Matters.

THE ACALISMY OF MUSIC will be opened this evening for the benefit of the artists and persons employed. The opera is "Lucia di Lammermoor," with Signor Brignoli the new tenor, as Edgardo, and Mme. Bertuc

AT THE BROADWAY THEATRE Miss Makeals has played Parthenia, Margaret Elmore, Juliana, Julia ("The Hunchback"), Pauline, and Mrs. Haller. The house has been thinly attended. Before Miss Makeah can take the position of a "star," and be supported by public pa tronage, she must have more knowledge of the details o the profession. The leading male parts at the Broadway during this week have been very well played by Mr. Conway. The times are fruitful in dibutantes.

This evening, at the Broadway, we are to have the third aspirant for dramatic laurels. Miss Eloise Bridges,

oklyn, who has given public readings of Shakspears as Mrs. T. F. Johnson, will make her first appearance of any stage, and enact the part of Marianne in "The Wife." We learn that great interest is excited by this debut, and turday. The piece is well cast-Mr. Conway as St. Pierre, Mr. Lanergan as Leonardo, and Mr. Hanchett as

At BURTON'S THEATRE the only nevelty of the we been "Aggravating Sam," which has been played four seen "aggravating bass," which has been played four times, and is announced to be played again this evening, together with "The Black Swau" and "The Wandering Minstrel." Burton sings "Villikins and his Dinah" in the last piece. It is worth a walk of half a dosen miles

At WALLACK'S THEATRE favorite pieces have been played to good audiences. Mr. Vincent's benefit on Fri-day drew one of the fullest bouses of the season, a well deserved testimonial to a meritorious young actor. To-night the comedy "John Bull," and the farce "The Teacher Taught." Mesers. Blake, Brougham, Lester and ther favorites artists will appear.

At the Bowery THEATER Mr. Robert Johnston has been playing "Jack Cade" with success. Mr. S. W. Glenn has also been warmly received in Dutch and Yankee farces.
Mr. John R. Scott commences an engagement to night as
"Rob Roy," Mrs. Tyrrell, a very good leading actress,
playing Helen Macgregor. On Wednesday the friends
of John E. Durivage, author and actor, intend giving him a complimentary benefit. Mr. Durivage is about departing for California.

drama-" Honesty is the Best Policy," and the local drama, " Hot Corn," are announced.

At Wood's Minstring, 472 Broadway, an excellent pro-

At Brokur's, 539 Broadway, the principal attraction s ' Lucia di Lammermoor,'' colored. No disappoint ment about this opera, PERHAM will re-open his Burlesque Opera House at

663 Broadway this evening. The bill is a good one. Mr. McINTYRE announces "A Night with Burns," at Hope Chapel, on Wednesday. The programme includes some of "Winsome Robin's" best songs.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA ELSEWHERE. BROOKLYN .- The Black Swan apnounces concerts at the

Athenaum Hall on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings of

PHILADELPHIA .—The Pyne Opera troupe has closed its engagement at the Walnut and dissolved. Mr. Davenort and Miss F. Vining appear this evening. The Chest nut mas not closed, though there have been some changes in the company. Mr. and Mrs. Prior, and Mr. Lingard have left the theatre and returned to New York.

Bosron,-Mr. and Mrs. Florence concluded their en gagement at the National on Friday. They now go to the St. Charles, New Orleans. The affairs of the new theatre appear to be highly prosperous. By the report of the directors, made at the annual meeting of the cor poration last Monday, it appeared that the exper have been \$402,000; including the real estate, \$169,000 ouildings, \$194,600; furnishing theatre, \$29,000; scenery, \$6,000; wardrobe, \$4,000. The real estate includes the on (formerly the old Lion theatre) and the block of stores on Washington street. Mr. Barry, the manager is for the rent of the theatre, and \$4,000 the share of profits belonging to the stockholders. The directors have borrowed \$64,000. Mr. Eddy has produced "The Courier of Lyons" at the Howard Athenson, with success. Mr. Proctor commences an engagement at the

National to-night. HARTFORD, CONN .- Mr. Wyatt has opened the theatre here, with Julia Turnbull as the star.

Batrinoun.—Mr. Murdoch is playing at the Museum.

An English opera company has been organized at the Holiday street theatre-Frazer is the tenor.

Augusta, Ga. -Mrs. Charles Howard is playing here. SAVANNAH. - The Bateman Children have concluded a profitable engagement. NEW ORLEASS.—Mrs. Julia Hayne (Dean) has left here

the North. Meyerbeer's grand opera, "Etoile du French opera house on Monday evening last, for the first time in America. It had been under close study and rehearsal for several weeks. Placide's Varieties is to be rebuilt. Mrn. Bernard had a benefit at the St Charles theatre, on the evening of the 2d inst. The Nau opera troupe, Mrs. C. Barton Hill, Mrs. Coleman Pope, George Holland and Mr. Duffield volunteered for

Permauno, Pa -- On Tuesday last Foster's theater was opened for the spring season. Mr. T. B. Johnston (late of Burton's) was the star. Mrs. Nagle is there, under her maiden name of Miss Fanny Cramer. Mrs. Brels

the occasion.

ford is also a member of this company.

California.—Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams are o their way home. Miss T. M. Daveoport will appear at the American on her arrival. Mrs. M. Jones will shortly risit California, on a professional tour. On Sunday, the 4th of February, the grand opera of "Robert le Diable" was to be presented in French at Mrs. Sinclair's Metro politan Theatre, in San Francisco. "Lucreria" was per formed the preceding evening with Madam Anna Bisho in the place of Barilli Thorne as Lucresta. At Neane's theatre, on the 3d ult., Richard Third was to be per formed, with five representations of the character Richard-Sediey, Neafle, Hann, Thoman, and Wheatieigh. The Monplaisirs were to have a benefit at Nea fie's theatre on the 5th of February. A new theatre has been fitted up at Nevada, California, and is advertised for lease. The combined troupes of Christy's and Backus's Minstrels are doing a very fine business in Har

Fires in New York.

FIRE IN THE BOWERT .- Between 12 and 1 o'clock or Sunday morning, a fire was discovered in the looking class and picture frame store No. 292 Bowery, occupie the premises and extinguished the fire before it had time Fishel has an insurance of \$6,000 on his stock, equally divided in the Metropolitan, New York City and the Gra-nite Insurance Companies. The loss by fire and water will probably amount to some \$4,000. On examining the store after the tire was out, it was found to have origin ated in the rear part of the store, but how or in what manner could not be accertained. The Fire Marsha will, in all probability, by his investigation, give some facts about the origin.

Francis Pages Stream .- Shortly after 4 o'clock on Sec. day morning, a fire broke out in the cabinet shop of Hi ram Packs, rear of No. 488 Pearl street ; also th of Mr. Seymour, gas fitter, No. 486, and No. 482, a car penters' shop occupied by Roger McGuire ; also the rear of No. 51 Park street. The building in which these shop very located was formerly a church, standing in the rear of No. 488 Pearl street. The burning of the build ng considerably alarmed the immates of the Mission see on the Five Points, as the rear parts of the two \$1,500. The burning sparks and pieces of wood were carried in the air to Chatham sireet, where they set fire to the furniture store corner of Chatham and Pearl streets, also damaged several stellings. The fires were soon extinguished.

FIRE IN TERTH AVENUE.-At 3 o'clock on Sunday morn usy, a fire took place in the grocery store of Samue Gardner, No. 517 Teath avenue, between Forty second and Forty-third streets. It was a four story brick build ing, the upper part occupied by several families. The premises were considerably damaged by the fire. The furniture was most part saved. Mr. Gardner had an insurance of \$800 on his stock, and \$200 on his household furniture, in the Greenwich insurance Company. The building is owned by Mr. George H. Shaw, of FiftyHIGHLY IMPORTANT KNOW NOTHING DOCUMENT

The Platform and Principles of the New American Party.

The following important document, developing the principles and platform of the new American party (Know Nothings.) has been prepared in the Twelfth Council (Fifteenth ward) of New York, and is now cir. sulating and being adopted by every Know Nothing considered the first publication of the national poli platform of the new American party:-

Resolved, That a committee of fourteen be appoint principles and aims of the American party, to be sub-mitted for the consideration of this council. Adopted. The following named gentlemen were appointed by to resident to compose the committee:—

J. N. Reynolds,
J. N. Reynolds,
John P. Hone,
M. D. Reese,
E. Russell,
E. Russell,
E. A. Watkinson,
Charles A. Whitney,
James Hillyer,
James G. Forrister,
The address and resolutions having been presented by
the consultree, through their chairman, were, after mature consideration, unanimously adopted, subject to the
action of the Grand State and National Councils; when

action of the Grand State and National Councils; when Resolved. That the committee be instructed to have the address and resolutions printed to a convenient form;

and that they be further instructed to take all propmeans to secure the cordial co-operation and same the other councils of the State; as well as to have the address and resolutions, through the proper channels, forwarded for the consideration and senetion of our throughout the United States may be returned for the final action of the next Grand National Coursell. Resolved, That the delegate to the Grand State Coun

cil be instructed to present the address and resolut for the consideration and sanction of that bedy, subject to the approval of the Grand National Council; and that all the subordinate councils of the State approving the same be, and they are hereby respectfully requested to give their respective delegates similar instructions.

We certify the above to be a true copy from the mi nutes of the Twelfth Council, Fifteenth ward, city of New York, February, 1855. S. R. KIRBY, President. A. BLAISDELL, Secretary.

PRINCIPLES AND OBJECTS OF THE AMBRICAN PARTY. The American party of the United States having now completed its organization, and, by the large concurred of opinion in the country, having demonstrated that t principles which bind its members together are in unis with the general sentiment of American patriotism; and having had abundant proof that its purposes have met the approbation of a great popular judgment in favor of the intervention of the people, in the present condition of public affairs, to direct the government into a course of administration more consonant with the native see ment of the country, from which it has been diverted by recent party influences, it is now deemed proper that the associations should assume an advanced position in the prefence of the people, and place themselves more distinctly in the field of political action by an authentic declaration of the end contemplated, and of the motives

which have led to its embodiment. The American party, in abstaining hitherto from this public avowal, has been induced by considerations of the greatest weight in the successful pursuit of its ob ject, and which are approved by its deliberate judgment as altogether proper and just. Conscious of the rectitude of its purpose, and of its importance to the welfare of the country, it did not scruple to incur the hazard of that censure which it had reason to expect from enemies, to whom its secresy might afford an argument of defa-mation—nor that reproof which it anticipated from many whom it knew to be friendly to its objects, but who could not concur in the endeavor to promote them

by a secret organization. To those who properly estimate the overw power of the old party combinations, in crushing the early growth of an element adverse to their existence who understand the influence of inveterate party discipline in persuading the weak, in overswing the timed, and in flattering and controlling even the most resolute—it is not necessary to say, that the American party, if it had exposed its first efforts at union to the assaults of such a force, would soon have become an impossibility. The long nursed en mities of 'political leaders on all sides would have been suspended, in a temporary alliance to defeat the

We ask those who have not duly weighed these con ever may be its ostensible form, is more or less ecret in action, and almost altogether secret in the source from which it derives its counsel and design that no political organism which is dectined to a profound impression upon the regard of the country, by counteracting and disappointing the aims of pow-erful and selfish political antagonists, can expect to tering enmittee that may be found insuperable, or A new public opinion must attain its full capacity for resistance, before it can face the opposition of the ski systems and interests which it is designed to assail and tions, in all countries, demonstrates this fact. fate has, is great degree, generally depended upon the prudent reserve with which, in their incipless

The general consent of the large masses of th American people to the purposes and action of the American party—the alacrity with which its ranks have been filled—the success which has attended its first efforts in the path of its prescribed duty—the har mony and efficacy with which its measures have been conducted by its members, as well as the co-operation has found in multitudes of reputable citizens, who, acbuted a realous aid towards the promotion of its ends popular combination, are at once evidences of the comriction of the country on the necessity for change the conduct of parties, and guarantees for the integrit; Nothing less than this broad recognition of a great necessity, ferced upon the attention of the country by accumulated and long continued abuses, will furnish a se

The large and commanding masses of American estimate the surest support and defence of our republic, whose love of country is untainted by selfal aims, and who, unambitious of political preferment have no other interest in public measures than that which refers to the public welfare-have seen, with anxious concern, the intractable temper with which parties have, of late, somet mouves for contest in the most dangerous sectional questions; the wicked seal with which these parties have driven the country to the verys of civil commotion, the art with which they have exasperated the passions of excitable communities, by appeals of the press and the forum to opi nions and projudices peculiarly susceptible of mis chievous exaggeration; and, above all, the reckines ar dor with which they have sought to array the North against the South, and the South against the North in hostle division, inflaming the sensitive pride of each by angry declamation and sharp defiance, until they have brought even our sacred. Union itself into jeaparty. These agitations our gravest and bost offisens have witnessed with equal alarm and indignation, and they have found themselves impelled to invoke the patriotism of the nation to meditate upon the remedy which shall restore peace to the distracted minds of the disputants, and supply better purposes to employ the energy that has been devoted unhappy discord. To accomplish this, the American association or party has suddenly arises in every section country. It comes to inaugurate a new which the original purpose of our Union shall be resecreted, and the hoper which spinsted its authors